COPY A

FOREIGN TRADE

Vol. VIII OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 25, 1950 No. 204

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
DEC 8 1950
DOCUMENT

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All the subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 25, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Many New Foreign Manufacturing Firms Established.... 890
Australia—Plans for Development of Hydro Power Proceeding.... 892
Canada—New Commercial Agreement Negotiated with Costa Rica.. 893
Costa Rica—Favourable Trade Policy Due to Coffee and Controls.. 895
Eastern Caribbean—Capital for Industry Development Sought.... 899
Netherlands—Oil Refining Industry Greatly Expanded..... 904
Philippines—Rice Production Not Sufficient for Needs..... 906
Great Britain—Electricity Demand Largely Filled by Grid System.. 908
Australia—New Basic Wage for Male and Female Workers Fixed.. 911
Canada—Exports and Imports Higher in October 912
Mexico—Agricultural Output Materially Increased 913
Canada—Trade with Middle East Asia 914
Italy—Foreign Trade Shows Trend to Normal European Markets.. 926
Canada—Imports by Countries (January-September, 1950) 927

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development..... 933
Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada..... 938
Foreign Exchange Quotations 940
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 934
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory 931
Trade Commissioners on Tour 930
Trade Notes—British Guiana 916
Chile 917
Denmark 918
Eastern Caribbean 918
Italy 920
Jamaica 920
New Zealand 921
Philippines 923
Singapore 924
South Africa 924
Trinidad 925

COVER SUBJECT—British anthracite being unloaded in the port of Montreal last summer by the S.S. Fanad Head, which brought in a cargo of 7,168 tons. Total anthracite imports from Great Britain during the first ten months of this year amount to 338,304 net tons, which compares with 282,225 tons during the corresponding period last year. This coal has been finding an ever-increasing market in Canada since the conclusion of hostilities, imports in 1945 of 28,000 tons having risen to 175,700 tons in 1948 and to 338,000 tons in 1949. It is estimated that imports for 1950 will amount to 350,000 tons. This is well below the record for a single year, however, Canada having imported 1,643,000 tons of British anthracite in 1934. The British Minister for Fuel announced this week in the House of Commons that it would be necessary for Great Britain to import coal during the coming winter, due to a slump in production, greater consumption and heavier exports. He said this decision would help the National Coal Board to meet urgent commitments to foreign customers, however.

Photo by Ward & Davidson.

Price 10 cents

72213—1

Many New Manufacturing Firms of Foreign Origin Established Here

Nearly two hundred from the United States, Great Britain and other countries commenced operations in Canada during the last five years, providing employment for approximately 16,700 persons—Survey reveals that 834 Canadian firms, employing more than ten workers, were established in same period, bringing total to 1,031.

By Economic Research Division, Department of Trade and Commerce

NEARLY two hundred manufacturing firms of foreign origin, employing more than ten persons, have been established in Canada during the last five years, 147 of these having originated in the United States, 34 in the United Kingdom and 16 in other European countries. Those from the United States now employ approximately 10,500 workers, those from Great Britain provide work for some 5,900 employees and firms originating in other countries have a pay roll of about 300 persons.

In addition to these 197 firms of foreign origin, a total of 834 manufacturing firms of Canadian origin, employing more than ten persons, have been established in this country since the conclusion of hostilities in 1945, and provide employment for 24,700 people. The labour force of these 1,031 companies aggregates 41,400.

The new postwar firms have commenced the manufacture of items that were not in production in this country prior to 1946, outstanding examples being jet aircraft, diesel locomotives, gas turbine engines, roller bearings, a variety of automobile parts, rock drill bits and new types of electronic equipment.

More new manufacturing firms began operations in Canada during 1949 than in either of the preceding four years, a total of 234 employing more than ten persons having been reported, as compared with 165 in 1948, with 203 in 1947 and with 224 in 1946. During the first ten months of the current calendar year, another 205 manufacturing concerns are known to have commenced operations.

More British and American Firms Established

Although fewer companies of Canadian origin were inaugurated last year than in 1946, this decline was more than offset by an increase in the number of manufacturing firms of foreign origin established in this country. The number of United States firms attracted to this country increased steadily from 1946 to 1949, when postwar peak was reached by British entrants. Although it would appear that the number of new Canadian, United States and British firms to be established in 1950 will be lower than in 1949, more companies from other foreign countries have already commenced operations this year than in the four years between 1946 and 1949.

A survey of the industrial position in Canada indicates that the average size of Canadian firms to be established in the postwar period is smaller than the average for firms originating either in Great Britain or the United States. The average for Canadian companies is 30, whereas that for British firms is 172, that for United States firms is 71 and that for firms originating in other countries is 21 employees.

Although the greatest number of new firms was established in Quebec and Ontario, as indicated in the following table, British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and the Maritimes attracted a relatively large number of new manufacturing companies.

New Firms Established, by Provinces

1946-1950*

	No. of companies	Current employment
British Columbia	101	2,615
Alberta	28	1,256
Saskatchewan	12	393
Manitoba	61	1,785
Ontario	314	17,846
Quebec	449	15,283
New Brunswick	21	580
Nova Scotia	38	1,479
Prince Edward Island	....	....
Newfoundland	7	162
Total	1,031	41,399

* Reported to November 1, 1950.

New Firms Established, by Industry

1946-1950

	Country of origin				
	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Others	Total
Food and beverages	87	9	3	1	100
Rubber products	2	2	..	..	4
Leather products	32	..	1	2	35
Textile products (except clothing)	54	4	5	4	67
Clothing (textiles and fur)	245	4	3	1	253
Wood products	152	8	1	1	162
Paper products	9	3	1	1	14
Printing and publishing	17	5	1	..	23
Iron and steel products	72	30	2	2	106
Transportation equipment	17	17	3	1	38
Non-ferrous metal products	23	7	2	..	32
Electrical apparatus	15	13	2	1	31
Non-metallic mineral products	40	4	3	1	48
Products of petroleum and coal	1	..	..	..	1
Chemical products	19	22	3	..	44
Miscellaneous	49	19	4	1	73
Total	834	147	34	16	1,031

Employment in New Firms, by Industry

1946-1950

	Country of origin				
	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Others	Total
Foods and beverages	1,970	453	86	15	2,524
Rubber products	33	45	....	...	78
Leather products	1,051	....	27	15	1,093
Textile products (except clothing)	1,838	73	94	116	2,121
Clothing (textiles and furs)	6,682	646	118	12	7,458
Wood products	4,363	607	25	10	5,005
Paper products	444	1,184	103	15	1,746
Printing and publishing	408	279	37	...	724
Iron and steel products	2,026	1,404	28	32	3,490
Transportation equipment	658	3,131	4,007	40	7,836
Non-ferrous metal products	1,168	598	150	...	1,916
Electrical apparatus	1,000	1,034	116	15	2,165
Non-metallic mineral products	1,015	157	585	50	1,807
Products of petroleum and coal	50	....	....	...	50
Chemical products	927	415	49	...	1,391
Miscellaneous	1,074	459	452	10	1,995
Total	24,707	10,485	5,877	330	41,399

The employment impact of Canadian-owned firms has been greatest in clothing factories, sawmills and fish packing plants. The manufacture of leather products, furniture and other wood products, light machinery

72213—2

and equipment has also been undertaken by a relatively large number of firms of Canadian origin during the period under review. Firms from the United States have concentrated more on the production of motor vehicles and parts, electrical apparatus, converted paper products and chemicals, whereas new entrants from the United Kingdom have provided a relatively large amount of employment in the manufacture of aircraft, electronic equipment and building materials.

Australia Proceeding with Extensive Plans For Development of Hydro-Electric Power

Expansion program was set aside due to the war with result that the demand created by the tremendous growth of secondary industries could not be filled—While generation of electric power more than doubled in decade ending June, 1949, existing capacity will again be more than doubled by 1958 and quadrupled by 1975.

By F. W. Fraser, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MELBOURNE, November 1, 1950.—Australia suffers from a serious shortage of electric power, which is reflected in restrictions on its use for other than essential purposes. Plans for the development of hydro-power in this country had to be set aside during the war, with the result that the tremendous growth of secondary industries created a demand that could not be filled. However, extensive plans for the development of water power are now under way.

The generation of electric power in Australia has more than doubled during the decade ending in June, 1949. While this expansion is impressive, a recent survey by the Ministry of National Development discloses that electric power development projects under construction or approved will again more than double this country's existing capacity by 1958. It is estimated that the present installed capacity will be quadrupled by 1975.

The total installed plant capacity at March 1, 1950, was 2,123,337 kilowatts, of which steam generators provide 81 per cent; hydro-electric, 14 per cent; and oil, 5 per cent.

Estimated installed capacity in 1958 is 5,574,538 kilowatts, 83 per cent of which will be generated by steam, 15 per cent by hydro, and only 2 per cent by oil.

By 1975, it is estimated that total capacity will reach 8,800,000 kilowatts. This will include the Snowy Mountain scheme, which alone is expected to provide 2,800,000 kilowatts, or considerably more than the capacity of all existing equipment now installed in Australia. When completed the percentages will, it is estimated, be steam, 53 per cent; hydro, 45 per cent; and oil, 2 per cent.

Electric Power Plant Capacity in Australia

	Plant installed Mar. 1, 1950	Being constructed Mar. 1, 1950	Proposed 1950-58	Total capacity 1958
		(Kilowatts)		
New South Wales	833,090	663,391	684,500	2,180,981
Victoria	585,302	352,960	533,400	1,471,662
Queensland	222,722	195,950	479,500	898,172
Southern Australia	188,000	120,000	60,000	368,000
Western Australia	91,551	107,500	60,000	259,051
Tasmania	202,672	137,000	57,000	396,672

Canada and Costa Rica Negotiate New Commercial Agreement

Modus vivendi, signed in San Jose, provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment—Canada is guaranteed minimum rates on a number of tariff items—Trade of two countries has increased substantially since before the Second World War.

CANADA and Costa Rica have negotiated a new commercial *modus vivendi*, which was signed on November 18, 1950, at San Jose by the Canadian delegation at present visiting a number of Latin American countries. This agreement, which will be valid for one year, following its ratification by Costa Rica, and continue in force unless denounced, provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters respecting customs duties and charges. It also provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in matters relating to the granting of exchange and the allocation of import quotas for commercial transactions. Canadian goods imported into Costa Rica will be assured treatment no less favourable than that extended to other countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States.

Any tariff concessions granted by Canada or Costa Rica in future to a third country will automatically be extended to the other. For example, any tariff reductions that Canada may grant as a result of the G.A.T.T. negotiations at Torquay will be applied to Costa Rica, though that country is not a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

As a result of this agreement, Canada will be guaranteed reduced rates of duty accorded by Costa Rica on a number of tariff items, such as fresh apples, oatmeal and rolled oats, powdered and evaporated milk, canned salmon and sardines, canned fruits and vegetables, dried codfish, typewriters, stockings and paper towels.

Validity of Previous Arrangement Questioned

Prior to the conclusion of this agreement, Canada's commercial relations with Costa Rica were governed by terms of the treaty between that country and Great Britain of 1849, and related exchange of notes, of March, 1933, implemented by a Canadian Order in Council, of July, 1935. These arrangements provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Costa Rica ceased to recognize the validity of the application to Canada of its treaty with the United Kingdom in the early part of 1950, and a number of Canadian products became subject to higher rates of duty on entry into Costa Rica.

However, Costa Rica indicated that it was ready to conclude a new agreement with Canada, whereby most-favoured-nation treatment would be exchanged on a direct basis. Arrangements were accordingly made for the visit to Costa Rica of a Canadian delegation, empowered to negotiate and sign a commercial *modus vivendi* with that country.

Trade between Canada and Costa Rica has increased substantially over prewar levels. Canadian exports to Costa Rica, which amounted in 1939 to less than $150,000, have averaged $1,500,000 in the three years, 1947-49, while Canadian imports from Costa Rica have risen in value from approximately $124,000 in 1939 to an average of $2,000,000 in the same three-year period.

The principal Canadian exports to Costa Rica in recent years include wheat and wheat flour, tires, salt cod, canned sardines, upper leather,

72213—2½

Costa Rica—Post Office at San Jose, the capital, where a new commercial agreement with Canada was signed on November 18, 1950, providing for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

newsprint and wrapping paper, aluminum manufactures, fertilizers and a wide range of manufactured goods. The principal Canadian imports from Costa Rica are bananas and coffee, with smaller amounts of manila fibre and pineapples.

Frankfurt Spring Fair to be Held in March

The Frankfurt Spring Fair 1951 will be held from March 11 until March 16. Canadian firms desiring information on this fair or wishing to receive an application form for space should apply to Messe-Amt, Festhalle, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, or may direct inquiries to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Favourable Trade Policy of Costa Rica Due Largely to Coffee and Controls

Value of exports during first four months of 1950 slightly higher than imports—Banana production, controlled by United Fruit Company, continues at high level.

By International Trade Relations Division, Foreign Trade Service

HIGH earnings from coffee exports, together with import and exchange controls, have improved substantially the balance of payments position of Costa Rica this year. Banana production continues at a high level, but attempts are being made to diversify the output of agricultural crops.

Costa Rica is the third smallest country in Latin America, with a population of about 810,000, mainly of Spanish origin, that is largely rural. It has a high rate of literacy and a relatively high standard of living. The economy of Costa Rica is primarily agricultural. Coffee, cocoa and bananas are the principal export crops, though sugar cane, rice, wheat, palm oil and abaca are also produced. Rich timber resources and the fisheries of that country are relatively undeveloped. Manufacturing is confined to small-scale industries producing for the domestic market.

Coffee production is the mainstay of the Costa Rican economy, giving employment to about 150,000 people and furnishing a large proportion of foreign exchange receipts. Coffee farms, owned by a large number of independent planters, cover 118,000 acres of the best highlands, amounting to nearly a third of all cultivated lands. Approximately 85 per cent of the coffee harvest is exported. Modern processing techniques and the favourable climate account for the high reputation of Costa Rican coffee and the premium price it commands. Costa Rican coffee exports, however, amount to less than one per cent of world exports, and are subject to the vagaries of world prices.

United Fruit Company Controls Banana Production

Bananas are another traditional Costa Rican export crop. Banana cultivation requires heavy investments in land-clearance, plantings, disease control and transportation facilities, and is largely an operation of the Compañia Bananera, the United Fruit Company's subsidiary in Costa Rica. What was inaccessible and malaria-infested jungle a few years ago has been transformed into flourishing and healthful plantations connected by extensive railroad networks with modern ports at Quepos and Golfito, on the Pacific coast. Banana production has been increasing steadily in recent years, as more acreage has been put into cultivation.

The cultivation of cacao has also been expanded, to take the place of banana plantings on unsuitable soils. Cacao is the third largest export crop, and high world prices for this product are strengthening the Costa Rican economy.

The production of African palm oil, both for the domestic soap industry and for export, is also being encouraged and future prospects appear promising. The cultivation of abaca, for the production of manila hemp, was stimulated during World War II through United States government projects. The relative importance of manila hemp exports has been increasing, and growing use is being made of hemp in local production, to cut down imports.

Potentially, Costa Rica's forest resources offer one of the greatest sources of wealth. About 60 per cent of the land area is covered by

MAP OF
CENTRAL AMERICA
Scale of Miles
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
MEXICO
BRITISH HONDURAS
BELIZE
Turneffe I
Flores
St.ann Creek
Gulf of Honduras
CARIBBEAN SEA
JAMAICA
Montego Bay
Falmouth
Savanna la Mar
Spanish Town
Pt Antonio
KINGSTON
GUATEMALA
Barrios
Trujilla
Cobano
Panzos
Tucuru
Yzabal
Salama
Zacapa
Quezaltenango
Chimaltenango
Chiquimula
Sta Rosa
Antigua
GUATEMALA
Escuintla
HONDURAS
Juticalpa
La Esperanza
TEGUCIGULPA
Ana
EL SALVADOR
Sonsonate
S. Salvador
S. Vicente
S. Miguel
Pespire
Somoto
Jinotega
Matagalpa
NICARAGUA
Chinandega
Leon
Boaco
Managua
MANAGUA
Masaya
Granada
Bluefields
Lake Nicaragua
PACIFIC OCEAN
S. Juan del Norte (Greytown)
Liberia
COSTA RICA
Alajuela
Heredia
S. JOSE
Cartago
Limon
Puntarenas
Puerto Bello
Mandinga
Bocas del Toro
COLON
PANAMA
David
Aquadulce
Gulf of Panama
COLOMBIA

some of the most luxuriant forests in the world that contain an estimated forty billion feet of merchantable lumber. Technical and transportation difficulties, however, have limited exploitation to small-scale logging operations, and Costa Rica remains a net importer of forest products.

Industrial development in Costa Rica is in its early stages. Local industries produce sugar, textiles, beverages, soap and leather for local consumption only and, except for sugar, do not fill domestic requirements.

Costa Rica's foreign trade has consistently yielded an unfavourable balance, with imports exceeding exports in value. However, the value of exports has been increasing at a higher rate than the value of imports in recent years, and Costa Rica obtained a small trade surplus in the first quarter of 1950.

Costa Rican Foreign Trade

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Exports	Imports
1939	8.47	16.88
1946	14.30	33.04
1947	22.96	48.08
1948	31.81	42.34
1949	31.43	43.24
1950 (4 months)	14.43	12.92

United States Principal Source of Supply and Market

Before the war, Germany and the United Kingdom followed the United States closely as Costa Rica's main trading partners. In recent years, however, the United States has purchased 70 per cent of that country's exports and supplied about the same proportion of its imports. Canada supplied 4 per cent of the total imports in 1949, and took 6 per cent of the total exports.

Bananas made up 38 per cent of total export values, in 1949, coffee 35 per cent and cocoa 11 per cent. Principal imports were machinery and vehicles, making up 20 per cent of the total, while flour and other foodstuffs amounted to 15 per cent.

Due to present high coffee values, it is estimated that Costa Rica will be able to liquidate over half its currently outstanding commercial dollar obligations, amounting to about U.S.$13 million, by the end of 1950. Costa Rican authorities hope it will be possible to pay these arrears out of current earnings through 1950 and 1951 without depleting exchange reserves.

It is estimated that the value of exports for 1950 will be $10 million more than the $31 million figure in 1949. Foreign exchange holdings, which in December, 1949, were valued at U.S.$2·65 million, had risen by August, 1950, to U.S.$6·49 million.

Costa Rica exercises control over all imports and exchange permit applications must be registered before placing orders abroad. Imports are divided into the following categories: *Preferential,* which includes articles considered indispensable for public consumption, and raw materials for industry and agriculture; *First Category,* which is the largest group, including articles in general use and for necessary consumption; *Second Category,* which represents necessary articles not considered as important as those in the first category; *Third and Fourth Categories,* which comprise luxury goods.

Under Costa Rican regulations, there are two legal exchange rates; the official (5·60 colones to the U.S. dollar) and the free rate, which is the legalized former street rate.

Imports in the preferential category are paid for at the official rate, with exchange supplied by the Banco Central. For the importation of articles in all other categories, the free rate applies and dollars must be

bought at the free rate. No applications for exchange are required, but there is a surcharge to be paid at the official rate, which varies according to category as follows: Preferential Category, 10 per cent; First Category, 10; Second Category, 55; Third Category, 75; Fourth Category, 100.

The commercial banks have been permitted to buy dollars at the free rate since May 6, 1950. The free rate is established by the Banco Central each day and auctioned to the other banks.

Spain Third Largest Supplier to Tangiers

Madrid, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The trade of the International zone of Tangiers with Spain in 1949 amounted to 633 million French francs for imports and 711 million French francs for exports. Spain was the third supplier after the United States and France, and sold 20 per cent of the foodstuff consumed by Tangiers.

Luxury Cars Cause Congestion in Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Luxury cars being imported as "personal baggage" are causing congestion in Rio de Janeiro. It is reported by the administrator of this port that there are 1,106 cars in the harbour warehouse, 380 on the wharves and 468 aboard ships, awaiting discharge during the present week. Many other cars are expected during the next few days, and it is feared that the situation will become critical.

Industrial Design Competition Announced

Six prizes aggregating $10,000 will be awarded by the National Industrial Design Committee to stimulate interest in good industrial design, both among designers and manufacturers and the general public. Competitors should submit designs of equipment for normal living requirements, either in aluminum or in wood. Three prizes will be awarded for each classification, the first amounting to $2,500, the second to $1,500 and the third to $1,000. The products must be of Canadian materials, produced in Canada and must have a ready appeal to the average Canadian.

Designs should be submitted to the National Industrial Design Committee, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, on or before March 15, 1951. Designs should be original, and must conform to the basic principles of good product design, such as convenience in handling, simplicity and grace in appearance, durability, honest use of materials, harmonious relationship of all parts, and ease of production. Sufficient detail must be provided, in order that a prototype may be made. If possible, sketches showing the various stages in the development of the design should accompany the entry. Prize-winning entries will remain the property of the designer, but the National Industrial Design Committee reserves the right to exhibit and otherwise publicize the winning designs.

The competition is open to any Canadian citizen, with the exception of members of the committee, employees of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, which is contributing $2,500 to the fund for prizes; and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which is also contributing $2,500 to the fund.

If the winning designs prove acceptable for sale in the domestic market, consideration will also be given to manufacture for the foreign market.

Eastern Caribbean Seeks Capital For Development of Industries

Particularly noticeable in Trinidad where primary industries assistance legislation is proving of value, with many new industries being established in recent months—Establishment of secondary industries and development of natural resources should strengthen the economy of the area.

By T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

PORT-OF-SPAIN, October 27, 1950.—Trinidad is driving actively towards a higher level of industrialization, thereby counteracting some of the effects of unemployment. Although efforts are being made throughout the Eastern Caribbean to attract outside capital for the development of new industries, this is particularly noticeable in Trinidad, where the passage of primary industries assistance legislation is already proving its worth. Construction has commenced during the past few months of a factory for spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, printing and knitting cotton textiles. Other industries recently established include mixed feedingstuffs, moulded rubber and plastic products, ice and cold storage plants, time-recording equipment, and a rum and industrial alcohol distillery and by-product yeast plant. The new brewery in this island is now in full production.

In British Guiana, the construction of a modern sawmill near Georgetown, on the Demerara River, is in progress, and a soap factory has been opened in Dutch Guiana. In Barbados, a new cotton knitting factory is in operation, and the Gulf Oil Corporation is starting operations under the petroleum prospecting licence granted last May.

The establishment of secondary industries, based on natural resources of the Caribbean area and imported raw materials, is of particular importance. Coupled with the active development of the forest, agricultural and mineral resources of the Eastern Caribbean and the Guianas, this trend should strengthen the economy of the area, whose people have been largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

With a rapidly growing population, partly as a result of better health conditions, it is vital that the sources of income should be widened. The implications of such a trend for Canadian exporters is obvious. Higher living standards and incomes less subject to violent fluctuations will provide opportunities for expanding the trade in both variety and quality of commodities. However, the distortions in the pattern of external trade in the Eastern Caribbean have become more serious since devaluation. If permitted to continue, they might easily result in distortions of the internal economy of the area.

Tourism Offers Potential Business Opportunities

It is becoming more and more apparent that tourism offers one of the more hopeful business opportunities for the islands. Even here, however, the expansion of the industry continues to lean heavily on the advantages of a favourable exchange rate to visitors from Canada, the United States and Venezuela. The activities of the various local tourist boards, co-ordinated and guided by an organization set up under the wing of the Caribbean Commission and of other commercial agencies, are

72213—3

MAP
OF THE
WEST INDIES
(EASTERN GROUP)
AND
BRITISH GUIANA
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
65
60
20
15
10
5
VIRGIN ISLANDS
ANGUILLA
St MARTIN (Fr. & Du.)
BARBUDA
St KITTS
NEVIS
ANTIGUA
MONTSERRAT
LEEWARD ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE (Fr.)
DOMINICA
MARTINIQUE (Fr.)
WINDWARD ISLANDS
St LUCIA
St VINCENT
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
GRENADA
TOBAGO
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD
S. Fernando
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Orinoco R.
VENEZUELA
GEORGETOWN
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
BRAZIL
index showing area covered by map

bearing fruit. Notable has been the rapid development of Barbados as an off-season holiday resort, especially for visitors from Venezuela. With improved facilities for air travel from the north, there would appear to be no reason why this movement should not be extended. It is apparent, however, that more and better hotel and guest house accommodation in all the islands, and especially in Trinidad, is essential. Recent developments in accommodation and travel facilities include new hotels in St. Thomas and Tobago, new airfields in Guadeloupe and Martinique, and enlarged airports in Trinidad and Barbados. The airlines continue to increase their services to meet new traffic demands, but the same trend is not so evident in steamship services. This is particularly true with respect to passenger services between the Caribbean and the United Kingdom, which are quite inadequate.

In the political field, the most outstanding event has been the inauguration of a new constitution for the colony of Trinidad and Tobago. The first election under the new constitution was held in September and the new legislature was opened on October 20. The constitution provides for a council having a majority of members (18 out of 26) elected under an adult franchise, with an executive council including five members elected by the legislative council. Reserved powers include finance, defence and external affairs, but the constitution is a long step in the direction of self-government. Action has been taken towards a widening of the franchise in the Leeward and Windward Islands. A legislative council has been established in the British Virgin Islands, a presidency of the Leeward Islands, and a commission has been appointed to report on constitutional changes in British Guiana. Local self-government has been inaugurated in Surinam (Dutch Guiana), but the question of constitutional relationship with the Netherlands remains to be settled. The matter of participation in the proposed federation of the British Caribbean colonies is presently under consideration by the various colonial legislatures.

The middle quarters of 1950 have been marked by an accentuation of the trends which have developed since the devaluation of sterling in the autumn of 1949. There was a seasonal falling off in retail business activity, but good crops have put more money into the hands of consumers, and as the Christmas buying season approaches there is an evident upturn. The upward trend in the cost of living continues. In general, weather conditions have been favourable, although there has been damage to crops, livestock, roads, bridges and buildings in Trinidad as a result of heavy rains and floods. In the Leeward Islands dry weather has caused some anxiety regarding the growing crops, while in Antigua and some of the smaller islands in the group, heavy damage was caused by two tropical hurricanes in August and September. On the whole, labour conditions have been satisfactory, although there have been some difficulties of a jurisdictional nature amongst the sugar workers in British Guiana. The problem of unemployment continues, especially in the more populated and highly urbanized areas, but in Trinidad it is being met by an active drive towards industrialization.

Imports of European Goods Increased

Supplies of consumer goods are plentiful, although the continued restrictions on imports from the hard-currency countries limit purchasing to the sterling Commonwealth and other soft-currency territories. There has been a noticeable increase in the volume and variety of goods from such countries as Italy, France, Western Germany, and the Low Countries. Japanese textiles appeared in appreciable quantities during the period but at prices higher than had been anticipated. During August and

72213—3½

Trinidad—Queen's Royal College, Port of Spain.

September, the cargo movement from the United Kingdom and Western Europe was particularly heavy. The approach of the holiday season finds warehouses and shops well stocked, although prices are higher than last year and there are indications of still higher levels during the first quarter of 1951. On the whole, food supplies are plentiful, both imported and locally poduced. Temporary shortages have developed from time to time, mainly in those commodities bulk purchased from relatively unaccustomed and distant sources of supply. So long as discriminatory exchange controls against nearby hard-currency countries are continued, together with price controls and subsidies, these irregularities are likely to continue.

Agricultural Conditions Generally Good

Agicultural conditions have been good throughout the area, although the cotton crop in the Leewards was adversely affected by dry weather in April and May. The heavy rainfall in Trinidad is likely to reduce the yield from the cocoa, citrus, and coffee crops. Sugar returns have been satisfactory with record or near record crops in all the British colonies, namely: Trinidad, 164,500 tons; Barbados, 158,182; Antigua, 30,203; and St. Kitts-Nevis, 41,204 tons. Production for the year in British Guiana is expected to be in the vicinity of 228,000 tons. Deliveries of nutmegs and mace in Grenada have been light and with demand exceeding supply there has been an upward trend in prices and an active export movement. Citrus and banana supplies have been plentiful and overseas demand strong with consequent heavy shipments from Trinidad and Dominica. The favourable effect of this has been particularly noticeable in the latter island where economic conditions recently have shown striking improvement. There has been a satisfactory expansion of rice production in both British Guiana and Trinidad, the increased crop in the former colony permitting the filling of contracts with British Caribbean islands and opening the possibility of shipments to Jamaica.

There has been a sharp drop in gold production in British Guiana, only 8,756 ounces being entered during the first eight months of the year

as compared with 16,230 ounces during the same period in 1949. The decision of the Anaconda British Guiana Mines Limited to discontinue gold mining operations and development after some four years of exploration work is a serious blow to the industry. Exports of bauxite from the colony also declined both in quantity and value. On the other hand, the production of diamonds continues to expand and the export of timber is up by over 50 per cent with overseas demand continuing to be strong. Production and exports in the Trinidad petroleum industry have been good, although it is apparent that unless new wells come in at a higher rate than at present, the refining section of the industry will become increasingly dependent upon imported crude. A number of new licences has been issued recently covering marine drilling in the Gulf of Paria, but not much activity can be expected in the immediate future owing to delays in the delivery of equipment. New refinery capacity by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited is under construction. Exports of natural asphalt from Trinidad have been satisfactory and, with the renewal of the lease on Pitch Lake, active efforts are being made to improve production and handling methods and to find wider uses and new markets for the product.

Canada is Second Best Market for Products from Guatemala

Guatemala City, October 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports from Guatemala in 1949 totalled $51,932,630. The United States was the main market, with purchases amounting to $47,507,687, followed by Canada, $1,381,776; Belgium, $1,033,600; and Italy, $596,414.

Imports into Guatemala in the same period totalled $67,983,773. The United States was the main source of supply, with shipments valued at $49,964,179, followed by Mexico, $3,325,472; Curaçao, $1,660,903; El Salvador, $1,640,985; Canada, $1,518,907; Aruba, $1,314,384; Great Britain, $1,212,709; and Belgium, $1,023,669.

Private and Public Investment Estimated at $3·9 Billion

Private and public investment in Canada is estimated at $3·9 billion for 1950, an increase of $500 million over the total for 1949, and the highest level on record. This increase is in part due to a rise in construction and machinery and equipment costs, which for 1950 as a whole are estimated to be 7 per cent higher than in 1949. The remaining 7 per cent increase represents a rise in the volume of private and public investment.

Outlays on construction in 1950 are expected to reach $2·4 billion, as compared with $2·1 billion in 1949, reflecting a price increase of 8 per cent and a volume increase of 9 per cent. It is estimated that the value of machinery and equipment purchases will increase from $1·3 billion to $1·5 billion, a 10 per cent rise, consisting of a 6 per cent increase in price and a 4 per cent increase in volume.

This revised estimate of capital expenditure of $3·9 billion for 1950 indicates a greater outlay by business, institutions, governments and for housing than the $3·7 billion obtained from the mid-year survey of investment intentions. The upward revisions are in part explained by more rapid price increases than were anticipated by business firms and others canvassed before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and in part by a small increase in volume of investment activity.

Netherlands Oil Refining Industry Greatly Expanded Since the War

Output of major oil field increased in past five years—Operations of the Pernis refinery near Rotterdam being extended —Effect of refining facilities reflected in composition of oil imports for past decade.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

THE HAGUE, October 6, 1950.—Only one major oil field exists in the Netherlands, in the neighbourhood of Coevorden-Schoonebeek, in the province of Drenthe, and adjoining the North German lowlands, where producing wells have been in existence for some years. Geological survey parties, however, are operating over practically the whole of the country. Test wells are also being drilled in various parts, not primarily striking for oil, but rather to obtain an idea of the structure of the strata in order to test the geological surface survey. Six rigs are in operation, three of them capable of drilling to a depth of about ten thousand feet.

The existence of these oil fields, now the largest in Western Europe, has been known for some twenty-five years, but outside of exploration work little was done towards development until the German invasion in 1940, when the Dutch were compelled to start active drilling operations. Up to the time of the liberation, the wells then in existence produced only a small quantity of oil per day. By October, 1946, production reached 300 metric tons daily, in December, 1946, 400 metric tons, and in April, 1947, a monthly production of 15,000 metric tons was being obtained from twenty-five wells. By bringing in new wells the production increased in 1948 to 495,540 metric tons; to 620,740 in 1949 and the estimated production in 1950 is placed at 719,034 metric tons, which is regarded as the maximum economic output of the field with a life of 25 to 30 years.

The oil in the Coevorden-Schoonebeek field is low grade, mixed with water and has a high paraffin wax content. The crude solidifies at ordinary temperatures and requires heated storage tanks and pipelines. To separate the two constituents, the emulsion has to be treated by a special electrical process. The type of the oil necessitates from time to time the withdrawal from service of pumps, rods, etc., to be scraped clean of the waxy deposits.

The remote position of the field entailed in its early development a number of transport difficulties, the principal one being the transport of the oil by canal. These have now been overcome by the field being connected with the Netherlands railway system, which carries some 75 tank cars daily to the Pernis refinery, near Rotterdam, of the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

The present average monthly consumption of refined oil products in the Netherlands amounts to about 188,906 metric tons, so the Coevorden-Schoonebeek wells supply about 25 per cent of the Netherlands requirements of crude oil.

Refining Capacity in the Netherlands Extended

In September, 1949, the opening at Pernis of the synthetic soap and ethylene-based polyvinyl chloride plants of the Royal Dutch-Shell organization heralded the first step in the completion of a series of plant extensions which are expected to result in a very substantial dollar saving by the Netherlands when the undertakings are in full operation.

The refineries and the two factories cover some 800 acres and represent a postwar investment of between 170 and 200 million florins. The tank installations have a capacity of 1·5 million metric tons. The total refining capacity of the works is scheduled to be 3·4 million metric tons of crude oil annually in 1952-53. A distillation unit of 6,000 metric tons daily will be completed this year, and a vacuum distillator, a catalytic cracking installation with a daily capacity of 20,000 barrels, a reforming unit and two polymerizators will be constructed by 1952.

A new "Caltex" refinery has been brought into operation. Its annual intake of crude oil is expected to reach just under one million metric tons in 1952-53. Another, but less pretentious refinery is being built by a private concern with an annual capacity in 1952-53 of some 250,000 metric tons.

On the completion of the various expansion programs scheduled for 1952-53, the refining capacity in the Netherlands will amount to approximately 4·6 million metric tons annually.

The Curaçao Petroleum Industry Company, Caracas, is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, as are the refineries at Punta Cardon, in Venezuela, both of which are increasing their facilities for the production of lubricating oils.

No Crude Oil Imported Prior to the War

During 1939, the statistical returns show no imports of crude oil, but 268,127 metric tons of refined oil (45 per cent from the United States and 41·5 per cent from Curaçao); 94,858 metric tons of fuel oil (86·2 per cent from Curaçao); 260,000 metric tons of petrol (58 per cent from the United States and 34·7 per cent from Curaçao); 330,405 metric tons of gas oil (28·6 per cent from Curaçao and 47·3 per cent from the United States); 37,019 metric tons of packaged lubricating oils and 24,777 metric tons in bulk, mainly from Belgium, Luxemburg and the United States.

In 1949, imports of crude oil totalled 2,114,262 metric tons (56 per cent Arabian; 20 per cent from Venezuela; 15 per cent from Syria and 9 per cent from Mexico); 27,389 tons of petrol from the Netherlands Antilles; 330,288 metric tons of coal oil (of which 68·5 per cent came from the Netherlands Antilles); 268,424 metric tons of gas oil (45·6 per cent from the Netherlands Antilles, 23·4 per cent from Iran, 18·4 per cent from the United States and 12 per cent from the Bahrein Islands). A total quantity of 469,262 metric tons of fuel oil arrived mainly from the Netherlands Antilles, Iran and Venezuela. Of the 69,066 metric tons of mineral lubricating oils, the United States supplied 50,348 metric tons.

Refineries are now producing, in addition to the prewar high and low octane gasoline, gas, diesel and fuel oils, such major refined products as lubricating oils, plastic powders, detergents and petroleum coke.

Netherlands To Present Plan for Integration of Agriculture in Western Europe

The Hague, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Dutch Government's plan for the integration of agriculture in Western Europe, which is to be submitted to the OEEC, is nearly completed.

The scheme, it is understood, follows more or less along the line of the Schuman Plan for iron and coal. It aims at putting an end to the difficulties regarding tariffs and inter-European payments, which are hampering trade in agricultural products between Western European countries.

Philippines Unable to Produce Sufficient Rice to Meet Needs

Part of requirements normally imported, mainly from other Asiatic countries—Rice constitutes the basic diet of the population—Program proposed to increase production—Total of 19,500 acres of new land cleared and planted to palay.

By Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Since the preparation of this report, the National Rice and Corn Corporation has been dissolved, and its functions taken over by the Price Stabilization Corporation. One peso equals 55 cents Canadian.)

MANILA, September 19, 1950.—The Philippines being essentially a tropical country, it is natural that rice should be the basic diet of the population. The Philippines has long been unable to produce enough rice for its own needs and, until recently, normally imported part of its requirements, principally from other Asiatic countries.

The distribution of rice and corn in the Philippines is the responsibilty of the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC), and for the importation of any rice which may be needed to meet the demands.

NARIC was created before World War II with a capital of four million pesos obtained from the government. This four million pesos has already been repaid. Prewar obligations to rice growers have also been settled and 500,000 pesos put aside as a reserve. It is interesting to note that as a trading organization, NARIC pays income taxes.

NARIC, the most important agency in the rice trade, exercises great control on prices and takes credit for reducing the price of rice since the war from three pesos per ganta (approximately 5½ pounds) to 80 centavos per ganta.

To encourage production, NARIC this year agreed to purchase and has in fact bought palay (unhusked rice) at its new basic price of 11 pesos a cavan (94·77 pounds).

Although NARIC is naturally interested in stimulating rice production, actual responsibility for increasing the rice crop is placed with the Rice and Corn Production Administration (RCPA).

Local Rice Output Not Sufficient to Meet Needs

The area planted to palay in the Philippines in 1950 is estimated at 5,500,000 acres, from which it is hoped to produce 58,900,000 cavans of palay. The Rice and Corn Production Administration estimates that 72 per cent of the total population are responsible for the bulk of the consumption and assumes that the per capita consumption of rice is 2·3 vacans, equivalent to 4·6 cavans of palay. Hence, to feed the population of the Philippines, estimated at 19,760,000, would require some 65,446,000 cavans of palay. Assuming, as RCPA does, that there will be an increase in the population annually of 2·2 per cent and a corresponding increase in rice consumption, the total deficit of palay by 1955 would reach 14,069,000 cavans. The RCPA proposed to meet this deficiency with a program of its own, which, however, is not expected entirely to remove the deficit but, at least, to cut it by two-thirds. The program advanced by RCPA includes "better seeds selection, improved agricultural methods,

more advanced fertilizer application, and the wider application of irrigation". To carry out this program, the Rice and Corn Production Administration will require 100 million pesos.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, RCPA claimed that 19,500 acres of new land were cleared and planted to palay and from which, in this period, there were harvested 6,956 cavans of palay and small quantities of other crops.

The Rice and Corn Production Administration is expanding its work in new locations, particularly where large scale mechanization of rice agriculture would be possible. Toward this end, the Rice and Corn Production Administration has acquired fairly large quantities of modern machinery and equipment, including rice combine-harvesting machines from Canada.

More Intensive Cultivation of Existing Acreage Urged

Naturally, this large project of growing rice in new areas, with its heavy requirements for capital expenditure, is being widely criticized in the Philippines. It has been suggested that the application of improved agricultural methods on the existing acreage would produce the same or better results at a lower cost to the community. It is pointed out that, if there are 5,500,000 acres under cultivation, from which the yield is averaging only 10·8 cavans per acre, and this yield could be increased by 1·2 cavans per acre, the deficit of 6,546,000 cavans of rice would be covered. However, according to other criticisms, if the Philippines could increase the average yield by two cavans per acre, the country would be in a position to export rice instead of importing it. The suggestion has, therefore, been advanced that the use of the proper fertilizer and application of better agricultural methods, with an increase in present acreage, might even double the present yield. The government is being urged, through its existing farm agencies, to do something in this direction. This criticism had the very strong support of the Bell Economic Mission, which recently studied conditions in the Philippines.

That the value of such a proposal has not escaped the notice of the government is indicated in an act just signed by the President creating a revolving fund of two million pesos from which loans will be extended to small farmers.

Vine Production in Chile Damaged by Frost

Santiago, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The exceptionally low temperatures which followed an unusually late rainy season are reported to have caused substantial damage to the growing vines in the Province of O'Higgins, to the south of Santiago, an important vine growing district. It is calculated that the damage in certain sections will reduce the production by at least 50 per cent.

Plastics Exhibition Planned for London

The British Plastics Exhibition and Convention will be held in London from June 6 to 16, 1951, and will be open to the public. Exhibitors will be British and Commonwealth firms producing moulding or fabricating materials, or which supply materials or equipment to the plastics industry. The convention is being organized by a committee, on which are represented the British Plastics Federation, the Plastics Institute and the Plastics and Polymer Group of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Demand for Electricity in Britain Largely Filled by "Grid" System

Per capita consumption of electricity in Great Britain only 38 per cent of that in Canada—Expansion in generating capacity delayed by shortage of materials—Shortage of coal also threatens production of electricity.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, October 14, 1950.—Although the consumption of electricity in Great Britain has been increasing rapidly, the per capita consumption is only 38 per cent of that in Canada. When the industry was nationalized in April, 1948, control was vested in the British Electricity Authority, which is responsible for the transmission of electricity to fourteen area boards for distribution to consumers.

The United Kingdom is covered by a "grid", which connects selected stations and eliminates shortages in certain zones by drawing on surpluses in other areas. The development of the grid system has resulted in standardizing the frequency at 50 cycles per second, and has been largely responsible for the fact that the industry has been able to meet the postwar demands for electricity. Over 95 per cent of the electricity generated for public supply is fed into the grid.

When the industry was nationalized, 297 generating stations with a capacity of 12,844,888 kilowatts were acquired. There was a considerable variation in the age and capacity of the plants. Many of the generating sets and boilers were expensive to operate because of their age and small size. Out of 906 generating sets operating on March 31, 1949, over half were under 8,000 kilowatts capacity, and almost 300 were twenty-five years old or older. The age and condition of the boilers were no better.

Expansion Delayed by Shortage of Materials

The war retarded expansion in generating capacity and also in grid development. The handicap that this would impose on postwar industrial activity and expansion was foreseen and plans were prepared during the war for large scale additions to existing supplies. These expansions have not been carried out according to plan, largely because of difficulties in obtaining materials and of forced curtailment of capital development generally. Of the 3,051,000 kilowatts which it was hoped to bring into operation in the years 1946-48, it was possible to commission only 1,042,000 kilowatts. In the winter of 1947, plant capacity fell short of demand by 1,169,000 kilowatts. An estimate of potential demand and capacity for the years ahead suggests that if cold winters are experienced, it will be 1953 to 1954 before demand and supply are in balance.

Output from generating stations amounted to 26,409 million kilowatts in 1939, and 49,060 ten years later. The plan is to supply 64,000 million kilowatts by 1955. The bulk of additional capacity will be steam generated, as hydro-electric potentialities are limited. In 1939, only 3 per cent of electric power generated in the United Kingdom came from hydro-electric stations. In 1949, the figure was slightly over 2 per cent. In Canada, the figures are almost reversed, 96·5 per cent hydro-generated and 3·5 per cent steam. The foregoing figures relate to the British Electricity Authority, and not to the operation of the North of Scotland

Scotland—Power plant, on the shores of Loch Lomond, which forms part of the Loch Sloy hydro-electric scheme that was inaugurated by Her Majesty the Queen on October 18, 1950.

Photo courtesy of "The Times".

Hydro-Electric Board. Their plans, which are only tentative, call for the production of 1,450 million kilowatt-hours by 1955, of which all but 210 million will be hydro generated.

Electricity Production Threatened by Shortage of Coal

The production of electricity by atomic energy has created considerable interest in the United Kingdom, not only because it might help to close the current gap between supply and demand, but also because it could remove the danger that the production of electricity in thermal plants may be limited by a shortage of coal. The industry consumes about 30,000,000 tons of coal per annum and is the largest user of this fuel in the country.

The course of coal production in the United Kingdom in the post-war period has been disturbing, and unless the trend is corrected could be serious to the electric industry. Consideration has been given to the generation of electricity underground, in order to save the cost of bringing coal to the surface. Powdered coal would be used as a fuel for driving gas turbine generators. The prospects of wind as a possible power source are also being examined.

The rates charged for electricity consumed vary widely but, since nationalization, efforts have been made to standardize tariffs. The average price per unit sold during 1948 was 1·131 pence (1·88 cents Canadian) for domestic consumers on two part tariffs. (A two part tariff is one in which a flat rate is charged every quarter, with an additional charge for every unit consumed.) Domestic consumers on other tariffs paid 2·66 pence (4·43 cents Canadian) per unit. For factory supplies, the average rate was 1·18 pence (1·95 cents Canadian) for power up to 650 volts, and 0·831 pence (1·38 cents Canadian) for higher voltages.

Productivity Teams Studied United States Electricity Industry

A recent report by two productivity teams from the electricity industry that visited the United States this year to study generation, transmission and supply, indicates that difficulty is being experienced in Great Britain in expanding generating capacity to meet current demands. Production in the United States was expanding rapidly, however, as was utilization.

Technical developments in the United States are reported to be ahead of British developments. The economy of manpower in the new power stations is very marked. Because of superior logistics in arranging the supply of the necessary materials, American power stations can be erected and put into service in little more than half the time taken in Britain. The report contrasts the keen competitive spirit between American manufacturers of power plant with the almost complete lack of competition between manufacturers in Britain.

The report also states that in the United States meters are nearly always mounted outside houses, which saves time and expense in reading that is general in the United Kingdom, where most of the meters are mounted indoors.

The report also suggests that the industrial workers in the United States use about three times as much electricity as the British worker. If the standard of electrification in the United Kingdom is to be brought to the level now prevailing in the United States, it will be necessary to supply to industry an additional amount of energy as great as that now consumed by the entire country.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, November 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract 173—One 5,000 kva. 11/10/6·6 kv. transformer bank and spare unit for Dobson Substation.

Tenders for this contract close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., on April 17, 1951.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain copies of specifications for the above contract on application to the Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Brazil Imports Apple Tree Grafts from Argentina

São Paulo, November 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Department of Agriculture of the state of São Paulo has announced the importation of 161,000 grafts of 12 to 18 months old apple trees from the Rio Negro region of Argentina. The varieties imported are those which are considered by the agricultural experts to be the best suited to the soil and climatic condition of the state of São Paulo. The trees will be sold at cost to fruit farmers through district agronomists or through sales offices established in various towns situated in the fruit-growing district of São Paulo.

Brazil is dependent upon imports of apples as local production is very limited. In recent years, imports from Argentina, the principal supplier, have been as follows:

	Tons	Value c.i.f. Cruzeiros
1937	1,085	2,302,000
1938	1,916	3,215,000
1946	16,646	88,469,000
1947	14,483	95,399,000
1948	7,830	52,909,000

It is hoped that increased local production will reduce the country's dependence upon imported apples.

Australia Fixes New Basic Wage For Male and Female Workers

Federal Arbitration Court of Australia authorizes increase of £1 per week—Female workers to receive 75 per cent of basic wage, as compared with previous rate of 54 per cent—New rates will not be paid automatically, all unions being required to make separate applications.

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada

SYDNEY, October 12, 1950.—The Federal Arbitration Court of Australia on October 12, 1950, fixed a new basic wage affecting 2,750,000 male and female workers in Australia by authorizing an increase of £1 per week. The new weekly basic wage for male workers for each state is now as follows: New South Wales, £8 2s; Victoria, £8; Queensland, £7 12s; South Australia, £7 14s.; West Australia, £7 16s.; Tasmania, £7 15s.

This announcement concludes a hearing commenced more than seventeen months ago, following evidence from about 100 witnesses, for a total of approximately three million words of testimony, and results from a claim for a £10 per week basic wage presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

The court ordered 75 per cent of the basic wage for female workers, although the submission before the court requested "equal pay for equal work". Previously the basic wage for females was calculated at 54 per cent of the male basic.

The first basic wage in Australia of £2 2s. was declared by the Arbitration Court in 1907, establishing the principle at that time that the basic wage should be "the lowest that could be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community". The rate was not greatly changed until 1913 when the upward movement of prices was recognized and provision was made for automatic variations according to the price movements of a list of items—at first annually, then quarterly.

Basic Wage Cut During Depression

During the depression the court abandoned a worker's "needs" as the main factor in favour of industry's ability to pay, and the basic wage was cut 10 per cent.

In 1933, the basic wage was £3 6s. 6d., but there has been a steady upward rise since then, in line with prices, until wartime wage-pegging checked this movement. This ended in December, 1946, and since that time the basic wage has risen from £4 18s. to £7 2s. for male workers.

It was as a result of the Arbitration Court decision in 1931 that the principle of gauging increases in the basic wage should be by industry's ability to pay, that the Australian Council of Trade Unions made this claim seventeen months ago for a £10 basic wage. It was contended that Australian industry had never been in a better position to pay higher wages.

The employers' reply refuted the council's evidence of rising national income on the basis that it reflected an inflationary trend rather than a bigger pool of good things to distribute. To increase the wage would not increase the living standard but would merely give the inflationary spiral

an additional twist. They claimed workers had already received a considerable increase in real standards because marginal rates had been increased, penalty rates had been extended, conditions of employment had improved, the working week had been reduced to forty hours, and social services had been expanded.

The new rates will not be paid automatically. All unions will have to make separate applications to the court, which will consider each case in relation to industrial allowances already operating.

India Increases Duties on Jute, Hessian and Cotton

New Delhi, November 21, 1950.—(FTS)—India has increased the export duty on jute sacking from 50 rupees to 150 rupees per ton; on Hessian from 750 rupees to 1,500 rupees per ton; and on raw cotton from 100 rupees to 400 rupees per ton. These increases take effect immediately.

Canadian Exports and Imports Higher in October

Canadian domestic exports in October, 1950, had a value of $315·2 million, compared with $269·1 million in the corresponding period last year, and with $278·1 million in the previous month. The value of Canadian exports to the United States was again higher, but there was a further reduction in the shipments made by Canada to the United Kingdom, and to other Commonwealth countries, as follows:

	October	
	1949	1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	72.3	47.7
Other Commonwealth countries	17.5	17.0
United States	148.2	204.4
Other foreign countries	31.3	46.1
Total	269.1	315.2

Canadian imports in October, 1950, were valued at $323·7, compared with $234·3 million in the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and with $280·4 million in the preceding month. Purchases from all four groups of countries were higher in October, as follows:

	October	
	1949	1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	19.4	40.8
Other Commonwealth countries	19.3	27.5
United States	167.6	312.7
Other foreign countries	28.0	41.7
Total	234.3	323.7

Prices for Java Cocoa Decline

The Hague, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The second auction since the war of Java cocoa was held in Amsterdam. Offerings comprised 3,701 bags, varying from 60 to 70 kilograms each. The quality of the cocoa was considered better than that offered at the previous auction, but prices showed a decline, attributed to the lack of foreign interest, especially by Czechoslovakian and German buyers.

Spanish Orange Crop Larger This Year

Madrid, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A recent press report estimates the orange crop will be 850,000 tons this season, as compared with 650,000 tons last season.

Mexican Agricultural Output Materially Increased During the Past Four Years

Yield of twelve leading farm crops have risen by nearly 600,000 metric tons—Country is almost self-supporting in foodstuffs and exports of agricultural products are increasing.

MEXICO CITY, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Mexican production of twelve leading agricultural farm crops has increased by nearly 600,000 metric tons during the past four years. The factor is of the greatest importance to the nation's economy. Mexico has become almost entirely self-supporting in foodstuffs and the proceeds of large and still growing exports of agricultural products are buying the tools and machines that are necessary for industrialization.

Harvests of corn, wheat, beans, rice, sugar, vegetable fats, linseed, cocoa, tomatoes, barley, fruits and coffee totalled 5,176,789 metric tons in 1945-46 and 5,773,862 metric tons in 1949-50. Values respectively were 2,503,323,631 pesos and 4,549,270,903 pesos. The disproportionate increase in values gives some indication of the extent to which wholesale and retail prices have been rising during the past four years.

These totals do not include cotton, or stock-raising industry. In 1945-46, the nation harvested 396,000 bales of cotton and in 1949-50, 903,000 bales. Exports of cattle on the hoof in 1945-46 amounted to 424,000 head and in 1949-50 to 188,000 head. The loss of this cattle export trade is attributable directly to hoof-and-mouth disease, whose incidence nevertheless has resulted in the creation of a new, prosperous meat-packing and freezing industry.

Mexican Agricultural Production

	1945-46		1949-50		Inc. or Dec.	
	Quantity Metric tons	Value '000,000 pesos	Quantity Metric tons	Value '000,000 pesos	Quantity Metric tons	Value '000,000 pesos
Corn	2,284,000	680	2,860,000	1,002	576,000	322
Wheat	360,000	139	587,300	352	227,300	213
Black beans	138,629	94	231,000	159	92,371	65
Rice	92,000	65	122,000	122	30,000	57
Sugar	381,000	314	592,000	471	211,000	157
Vegetable fats	131,734	289	192,532	478	60,798	189
Linseed	20,013	12	50,500	56	30,487	44
Cocoa	4,500	18	6,657	28	2,157	10
Tomatoes	225,000	78	335,000	165	110,000	87
Barley	118,871	30	160,000	48	41,129	18
Fruits	1,363,814	377	1,536,900	540	173,086	163
Coffee	57,000	78	60,000	210	3,000	132
Cotton (bales)	396,000	227	903,000	829	507,000	602
Cattle (head)	424,000	100	187,936	88	—236,064	— 12

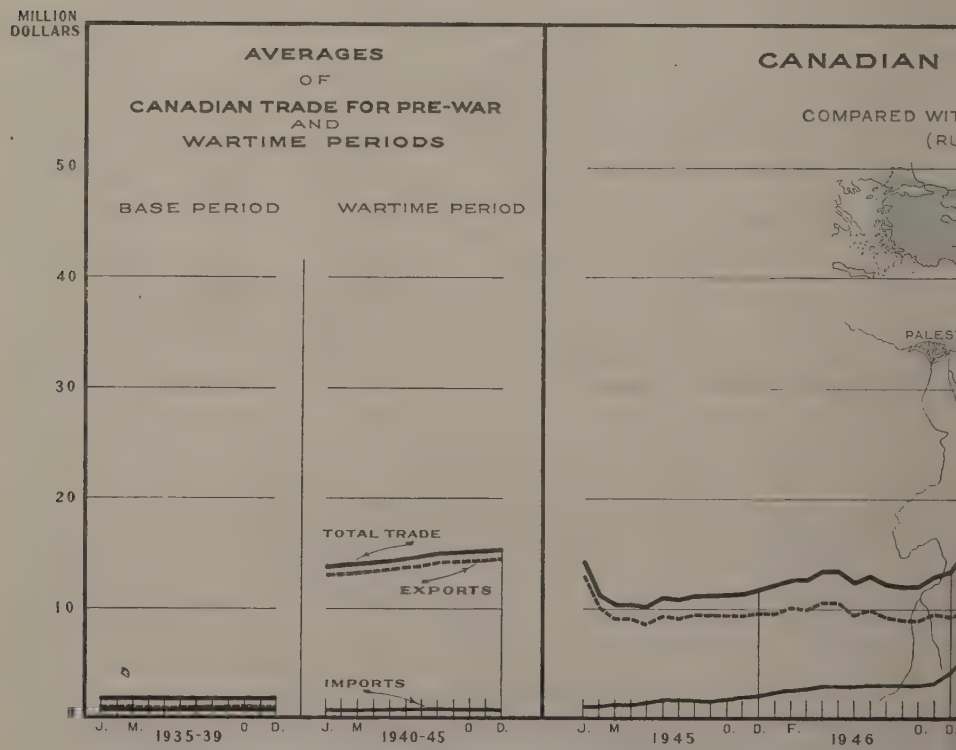
Belgian Congo is Leading Copal Exporter

Leopoldville, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo believes itself to be the most important exporter of copal. An official of the National Agricultural Research Council is reported to have stated that no less than 23,000 metric tons were exported in 1947. The official figure for exports in the first six months of 1950 was 4,881 metric tons. Not much is yet known scientifically about copal, and its gathering by natives has been done in an unscientific fashion. Natural copal is feeling the effects of competition from synthetic resins, and the Belgian Congo authorities are determined to make the quality of their natural copal more uniform and reliable.

CANADIAN TRADE

IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended August					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Aden	4	0·5	2,496	59·3	9	0·3
Iran	130	16·2	1,098	11·9	148	5·7
Iraq	313	39·1	520	5·6	1,097	42·2
Palestine	68	8·5	288	3·1	536	20·6
Syria and Lebanon	6	0·7	428	4·6	51	2·0
Jordan						
Turkey	280	35·0	1,432	15·5	762	29·3
Total	801	100·0	9,263	100·0	2,602	100·0

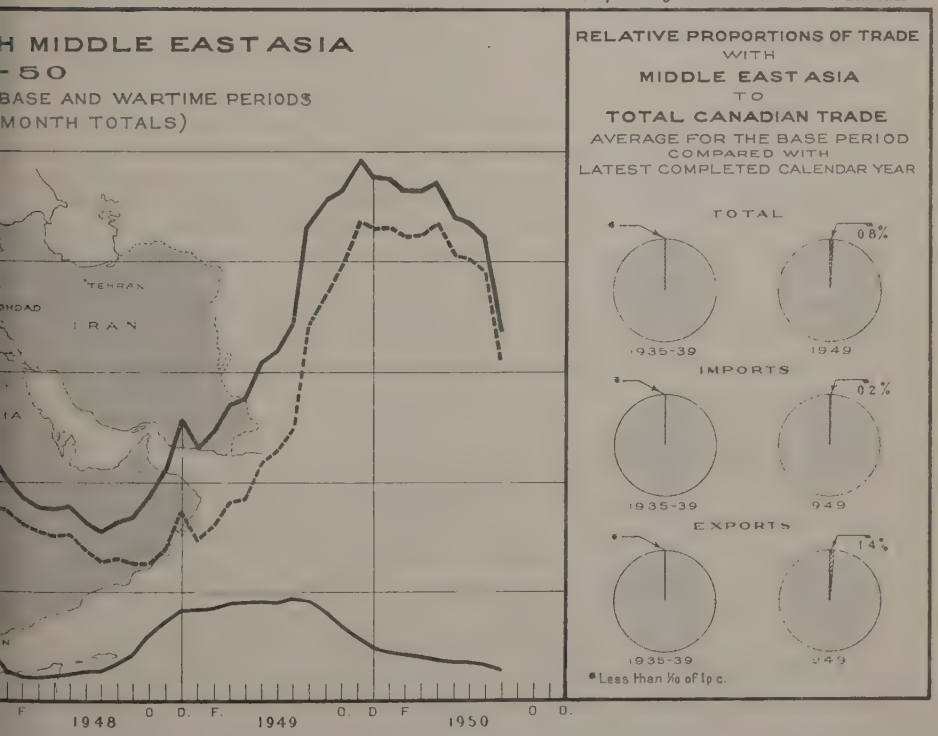


MIDDLE EAST ASIA

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended August					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Aden	104	10·6	1,750	5·2	20	0·1
Iran	101	10·3	2,655	7·8	10,311	33·2
Iraq	64	6·6	535	1·6	163	0·5
Palestine	238	24·4	8,259	24·4	12,949	41·7
Syria and Lebanon	82	8·4	8,492	25·0	1,061	3·4
Jordan	.....	.....	168	0·5	86	0·3
Turkey	388	39·7	12,046	35·5	6,482	20·9
TOTAL	977	100·0	33,905	100·0	31,073	100·0

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Trade Notes

BRITISH GUIANA

New Mining Company Registered in British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A new mining company, to be known as Kurupung Placers, Limited, has recently been registered in British Guiana. Capital of the new organization is $500,000. There are six directors, of whom three are English and three American.

British Guiana Expects to Fill Rice Contracts

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—There are now much better prospects of British Guiana being able to fill 100 per cent of her contracts with the British West Indies colonies than in any year since these contracts were made, an official of the Rice Marketing Board of British Guiana has stated. Requirements under the contracts amount to 29,123 tons for the entire area.

Remote Area of British Guiana to be Surveyed

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Geological Survey Department, of British Guiana, has commenced a survey of one of the least known and most inaccessible areas of the colony. Two parties set out recently to investigate the Upper Cuyuni-Mazaruni area, and will eventually penetrate to the Venezuelan boundary. The parties are equipped with radio transmitters and receivers. Mail and supplies will be brought in monthly by air. It is expected that the survey will take two years to complete.

British Guiana Plans Coastal Drainage Project

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A five-point coastal drainage project now being considered by the government of British Guiana is likely to cost $64 million. Of this sum, $43½ million is already provided for in the new ten-year development plan for the colony. Four areas being considered for these projects are Demerara-Essequebo, Demerara-Mahaicony, Mahaicony-Berbice, Berbice-Corentyne. It is estimated that the construction program, if approved, will take fifteen years to complete.

British Guiana Considers Proposals to Improve Harbour

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A select committee, appointed in British Guiana to consider proposals for the improvement of the New Amsterdam harbour, has recommended that no further action should be taken in dredging the bar in the Berbice river. It is estimated that to clear the bar to permit passage of vessels drawing 17 feet would cost $3,840,000. This would offer no great advantage, as the large majority of ocean-going vessels draw 28 feet. The Berbice River bar will only permit passage of vessels drawing less than 14 feet, as compared with 20 feet 6 inches for the Demerara River.

Chilean Fishing Industry Grows

Santiago, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The General Fisheries Board of Chile has just completed a new census of the fish life of the country, which shows the progress in fishing activities since 1943. Over the period, the capital invested in the industry has increased from something under Ch.$100,000,000 to nearly Ch.$450,000,000. In both totals the value of fishing fleets and other implements, as also assets of the fisheries establishments, are included; fiscal and semi-fiscal refrigerating establishments are excluded. The number of small vessels has increased over the same period from 2,931 to 4,223, while vessels of 10 to 300 tons displacement now number 49. The number employed in the industry has more than doubled during the period, and now reaches 11,500.

Chile Establishes Lead Foundry

Santiago, October 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Further details have been made available regarding the establishment of a lead foundry in the Province of Atacama. It is now stated that the benefit to the country during the first year of operation would amount to U.S.$1,500,000, half of which would correspond to a saving of exchange now necessary for the import of refined lead, while the balance would be the value of lead exported. Another advantage attained would be the recuperation of the value of the silver and gold contained in the lead ore, from which no present benefit is obtained. It is calculated that the mines in the district contain sufficient mineral to guarantee a long-term development.

Chilean Silver Production Declines

Santiago, October 18, 1950.—(FTS)—There has been an almost continued progressive reduction in the production of silver in Chile over the past ten years. Production figures have declined as follows, in kilos of fine silver: 1940, 46,853; 1941, 38,840; 1942, 28,192; 1943, 31,311; 1944, 30,996; 1945, 25,674; 1946, 17,335; 1947, 23,736; 1948, 26,810; 1949, 24,873.

Chile Extends Agreement With Western Germany

Santiago, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—An agreement was signed on October 18 between Chile and Western Germany, for the increase of the Commercial and Payments Agreement from U.S.$11,300,000 to U.S.$27,500,000. Chile will export to Germany agricultural products, nitrate, wines and mineral concentrates, and other commodities, in exchange for machinery for heavy industry. This will, in part, take care of the need of harbours and railways, as also certain articles not manufactured in the country. The compensation accounts will be carried respectively by the Banco Central de Chile and the Bank Deutscher Laender.

Chile to Negotiate Commercial Agreement With Israel

Santiago, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that negotiations for a commercial agreement with the State of Israel are under discussion with very good prospects for a successful outcome.

Further Anglo-Danish Butter Negotiations Not Expected

The Hague, October 14, 1950.—(FTS)—There is no indication of the resumption of Anglo-Danish negotiations over the price of butter in the coming year. In some Danish quarters there is a disposition to accept the fact that an increase in price will not be achieved and, if not, to turn to the production of other milk products at the expense of butter. As it is admitted that it would be impossible to dispose of all the butter in markets other than the United Kingdom, there is some talk in the press of a release of the Danish home market for butter. It is realized that this would merely aggravate the country's foreign exchange position.

Denmark and Yugoslovia Sign Trade Agreement

The Hague, October 23, 1950.—(FTS)—A trade agreement was signed in Copenhagen on October 16, 1950, between Denmark and Yugoslavia to cover the year commencing October 1, 1950. The value of Yugoslavian exports will be 21 million kroner (Can.$3,200,400), and Danish exports will total 7 million kroner (Can.$1,066,800). The excess of Yugoslavian exports over imports under the agreement will cover previously contracted Danish industrial consignments to Yugoslavia.

Danish Exports.—Seeds, seed potatoes, machinery, cryolite.

Yugoslavian Exports.—Corn starch, hops, hemp, feathers, hard timber, railway sleepers, lead, antimony and soda.

Danish Unemployment Figures Show Small Increase

Oslo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The total number of unemployed in Denmark at the end of September was 35,642, of which 14,105 had been continuously unemployed for seven days or more. This figure exceeds that for August by about 12,000, but is 3,000 lower than in September, 1949.

The largest actual unemployment figures are registered for persons engaged in the excavating and building industries, the iron and metal industry, the foodstuffs industry, the chemical industry and the textile industry, as well as in commerce, transportation and agriculture.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Aerial Survey of French Guiana Under Way

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A B17 "Flying Fortress" aircraft, belonging to the French National Geographic Institute, is now engaged on an aerial photographic survey of French Guiana.

Agricultural Development Main Topic at West Indian Conference

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The agricultural development of the Caribbean area will be the principal topic for discussion at the Fourth West Indian Conference, to be held in Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies, from November 27 to December 10. Fourteen territories to be represented at the conference are the French departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana; the Netherlands territories of Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies; the British colonies of Trinidad

and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, British Honduras and British Guiana; and the American territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Presiding over the conference will be Charles J. H. Daubanton, Netherlands Minister to Mexico. T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, will be present at the conference as an observer.

Nutmeg Exports from Grenada Set Near Record

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Nutmeg exports from Grenada in August set a near record, 6,445 cwt., valued at $287,548. In August, 1949, 3,796 cwt., valued at $193,276, were exported. Exports of mace during August brought in $52,843 and raised the colony's spice earnings for the first eight months of 1950 to $2,046,208. This represents an increase of roughly $1 million over similar receipts for the first eight months of 1949.

Antigua Growers Urged to Plant Large Cotton Acreage

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of the Leeward Islands is urging growers of Sea Island cotton in Antigua to plant as large an acreage as possible this year. Planting time has been extended to October 31. The cotton crop, which recently ended, was the second largest in the island's history, and netted 776,131 pounds of clean Sea Island cotton lint, valued at $699,000. About 59,400 pounds of stained cotton lint remain on hand.

New Resort Hotel Opens in Virgin Islands

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A new year-round resort hotel, the Virgin Isle, situated on the island of St. Thomas, in the American Virgin Islands, is scheduled to open toward the middle of November. It has been built on the top of a mountain overlooking the harbour of Charlotte Amalie and has accommodation for five hundred guests.

Leeward Islands to Receive Housing Grant

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Kenneth Blackburne, the new Governor of the Leeward Islands, has announced that the British Government is making a grant of £50,000 for relief and the reconstruction of homes in Antigua, Barbuda and Anguilla. Severe damage was suffered by these islands as a result of two violent hurricanes which swept them within a space of ten days. Mr. Blackburne stated that a further grant would be made later for an extensive building program designed to improve the present low standard of housing in the islands.

Grenada to Develop Local Fishing Industry

Port-of-Spain, October 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Department of Agriculture of Grenada has drafted a plan on which a practical start can soon be made for development of the local fishing industry. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of $55,000 has been made available to assist this work during the next six years. A junior fishery officer will be appointed and will assist in the formation of fishermen's co-operatives. Fresh water fish culture will also be developed, using fingerlings imported from the other islands.

ITALY

Rice Production in Italy Increased

Rome, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The new crop of rice has been estimated at some 750,000 metric tons of paddy, which compares with 591,000 tons last year and 776,000 tons for the 1936-39 average. This higher crop follows a successful exporting season last year, when it is estimated 350,000 metric tons were exported. There are virtually no stocks carried over into the new year. This export calculation is based on the rice season (October-September), and the figure is comparable with exports in the calendar year 1948 of only 2,000 tons and small imports in 1947. It is reported that some sales of new crop rice have already been made to Europe.

Italian Inter-European Trade Being Liberalized

Rome, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—In conformity with requirements of the European Payments Union, Italy has taken steps to remove all restrictions on imports from participating OEEC countries, up to 60 per cent of the total. Two lists of products, mostly raw, semi-manufactured and basic foods, have been published on which import and exchange permits are no longer required when imported from OEEC countries. Further, Italy's adherence to the plan to liberalize up to 75 per cent of its trade with OEEC countries by February 1, 1951, has just been announced.

It should be noted that these new regulations do not substantially alter Canada's trading position with Italy, since no imports from the dollar area have been freed. Nevertheless, these moves are of some importance, since a few "freed" items are also imported from Canada. Items, such as codfish and dairy cattle for breeding purposes, which formerly were imported from Denmark and the Netherlands under compensation and exchange rate agreements that resulted in lower costs in terms of lire, will now have to be imported without these advantages. Since both products are given some exchange allocations for import from Canada, the removal of these disadvantages is of some direct importance to Canada.

JAMAICA

Jamaican Bauxite Deposits to be Developed

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian interests, which were the first to explore and invest in the bauxite resources of Jamaica, have announced an extensive expansion program. With approximately £2·7 million E.C.A. funds for new investment, it is planned to combine the present mining operations with an alumina manufacturing plant, the construction of a dock site, and many other facilities. It will take two and a half years to complete the plant, which will have an initial production capacity of 100 tons of alumina per day, but designed so that later it can be enlarged to 1,000 tons capacity. These new funds bring the total investment in Jamaica to something over £3½ million.

Jamaican Tomato Industry Suffers from Glutted Markets

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Owing to glutted markets last season, the Jamaican tomato industry, which operates as a co-operative, had a very bad year. Profits had been ploughed back as capital expenditure, so there are no reserves. It has been announced that a government guaranteed loan of £100,000 has been obtained to satisfy creditors,

including back payments to growers, and to enable planting and cannery operations to continue. An additional £10,000 non-guaranteed bank loan has been acquired to cover overhead. It is pointed out that the co-operative organization has total assets of £130,000 and is, therefore, by no means bankrupt. Plans for insuring this season's crop have been undertaken, one contract for 4½ million pounds of tomatoes has been made and the prospects for the sale of canned tomatoes are regarded as very favourable.

Number of Aircraft Landing in Jamaica Increases

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—A total of 4,468 aircraft landed in Jamaica last year, compared with 4,360 in 1948 and 4,128 in 1947. In 1949, British aircraft arrivals accounted for 884; American, 2,718; Dutch, 433; Venezuelan, 361; and Colombian, 66.

Sea traffic still is far behind 1939 with only 771 vessels arriving in Jamaica during 1949 having a registered tonnage of 1,961,134. This compares with 1,287 vessels and 3,937,859 registered tons during 1939.

At the end of the fiscal year, March, 1949, motor vehicles licensed showed 10,570 private and commercial motor cars, 791 public passenger vehicles and 600 motorcycles. At the same period of 1939 the figures were 8,398, 1,411 and 303, respectively.

The Jamaica Government railway, as at March, 1950, on a total capital expenditure of £3,305,060, showed revenue for the year of £335,172 and expenditure of £607,925, carrying 734,485 passengers and 326,890 tons of freight. The last year to show an operating profit was 1939, when the balance of receipts over expenditures amounted to £13,537.

Population of Jamaica Increased Last Year

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Jamaica's population at the end of 1949 is placed at 1,388,898, an increase of 26,788 during the year. Of the 43,875 births recorded, 68·77 per cent were illegitimate. The number of wage-earners is estimated at 313,400, against 307,300 in 1948, and of these slightly more than one-third were engaged in agriculture, and only 24,000 in manufacturing, of which 1,460 were occupied in the production of cigars and cigarettes. National income is estimated at £85 million, or £61·9 per capita for 1949. By the end of 1948 there were 43,624 life insurance policies in force in Jamaica, having a face value of £17,877,895.

Jamaican Tourist Industry Important Dollar Earner

Kingston, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The tourist industry in 1949 yielded $5·6 million, which almost completely recouped Jamaica's adverse dollar balance. During the war, the tourist business disappeared and, as a dollar earner, was replaced by remittances of Jamaican farm workers in the United States, which reached a peak of £3 million in 1945. At the end of 1949, there were only 1,876 farm workers in the United States. Against this there were 68,628 visitors to Jamaica last year, of which 54,808 remained up to three days and 13,820 for longer periods.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Meat Production Prospects Favourable

Wellington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Total meat killings for export in New Zealand during the season, with corresponding figures for

the previous season in parentheses, were as follows: lambs, 12,263,618 (11,862,955); wethers, 626,790 (496,240); ewes, 2,129,386 (2,176,310); beef (quarters), 493,589 (507,549); porkers, 85,909 (86,519); baconers, 126,785 (142,824). Prospects for the ensuing season are favourable. Early lambing reports suggest that percentages should again be high and mortality low.

New Zealand Imports All Chemical Pulp

Wellington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Production of wood-pulp in New Zealand is confined at present to mechanical pulp, all chemical pulp used being imported. Details of the production, import, and utilization of wood-pulp in New Zealand for the years 1940, 1948 and 1949 are given in the following table:

Year ended December 31	Production in New Zealand Tons	Imports Tons	Wood-pulp consumed in New Zealand paper and board mills Tons
1940	5,881	7,090	12,867
1948	21,077	13,506	30,324
1949	21,438	14,523	29,772

Local products consist of wrapping paper made from imported chemical pulp plus locally collected waste paper, flax fibre, paper board products made largely from mechanical pulp and locally produced, plus some imported chemical pulp and locally collected waste paper. The following table gives details of the quantities of these items manufactured in New Zealand for the years 1940, 1948 and 1949.

Year ended March 31	Wrapping paper Tons	Cardboard Tons	Fibre board 1,000 sq. ft.
1940	6,253	6,620	....
1948	8,282	16,690	33,436
1949	8,596	14,175	39,624

New Zealand Plans Increased Cement Production

Wellington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Shortage of cement in New Zealand has been a drag on public and private construction jobs for years past. Extensions to cement works are expected to overcome the shortage by 1952. The Minister of Works said that some 100,000 tons of cement will be imported this year. New Zealand's cement needs are about 350,000 tons a year and present production is 245,000 tons. There are three companies manufacturing cement in New Zealand; the first is to increase output from 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons by 1953, the second from 160,000 tons to 200,000 tons by the end of 1952, and the third from 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons by 1952.

Population of New Zealand Cities Grows

Wellington, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—New Zealand's total population, as at June 30, is 1,920,192 and there are not so many more males than females, the respective numbers being 965,500 and 954,692. These numbers include Maoris, who total 116,922, 60,162 males to 56,760 females. The four main cities reflect population trends. Auckland in 1936 had 212,000 and now has 308,000. Wellington's total in 1936 was 150,000 and in 1950 it is 193,000. Next in order is Christchurch, which had 132,000 in 1936 and now has 171,000. Dunedin's 1936 figure of 82,000 has now increased to 91,000.

Philippine Cigarette Industry Expands

Manila, September 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Department of Finance has announced that, as a result of the drastic cuts in imports of cigarettes to only 20 per cent of the base year, there has been a large expansion in the cigarette manufacturing industry in this country. It is estimated that there are now thirty-eight firms operating in the area of Manila, producing medium to high-class cigarettes comparable to imported brands and using 226 trade marks.

As a result of the import control, it is expected that the local industry will have to produce the bulk of the country's requirements, amounting to almost 12 billion cigarettes a year. The Philippines will only be able to import about 1·9 billion units annually, leaving close to 10·1 billion units to be manufactured locally. Prior to the imposition of import controls, the Philippines imported approximately 9·5 billion units per year.

The increased production of local cigarettes has been accompanied by an increase in revenue collections from the local manufacturers. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has reported collections of taxes from this source for the period July 1 to September 15, 1950, at 7·1 million pesos, as compared with only 700,000 pesos collected in the corresponding period of 1949, an increase of almost 6·5 million pesos. It is anticipated that, in the near future, the cigarette manufacturers will be paying specific cigarette taxes amounting to 48 million pesos per year.

Philippines-Belgium Patents Pact Being Drafted

Manila, September 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippines and Belgium are now negotiating a patents and trade marks agreement for their reciprocal protection. Under the terms of the proposed agreement, the nationals of the two countries shall enjoy the same protection in matters relating to trade marks and patents. Filipinos in Belgium and its possessions and Belgians in the Philippines shall fulfil the formalities and observe the requirements prescribed of the country in which the protection is desired. The convention shall take effect upon promulgation and remain in force for an indefinite period, until the expiration of one year after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the pact. It should be noted, however, that the Philippines is not yet a member of the International Convention on Industrial Property.

New Paper Mill Established in the Philippines

Manila, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—A new company, to be known as the Philippine Paper Mills Inc., has been formed in the Philippines to produce paper products from imported and local raw materials. The company is now installing machinery, purchased in the United States, and is expected to be in operation early in 1951. Initially, it is planned to produce chipboard at the rate of 25 tons per day, and eventually to go into the production of newsprint and other kinds of paper.

Philippine Foreign Trade Declines

Manila, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of Commerce reports that the foreign trade of the Philippines for the January-September period of 1950 amounted to 939 million pesos,

as compared with 1,287 million pesos for the corresponding period of 1949, a decline of 28 per cent. The decrease was attributed to the large decline in imports resulting from the severe import control and foreign exchange control regulations. Imports for the 1950 period amounted to 490 million pesos, as against 888 million pesos in the like period of 1949, a decrease of 45 per cent. On the other hand, exports amounted to 449 million pesos as compared with 398 million pesos in the first nine months of 1949, a gain of 13 per cent, and reflected increased world market prices for such Philippine products as copra and hemp.

Philippine Lamp Company Operating at Full Capacity

Manila, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—It has been announced that the Philippine Electrical Manufacturing Company, producing fluorescent and incandescent bulbs under licence from the Westinghouse Corporation, is now operating at full capacity production of over 600,000 fluorescent lamps a year. Production also includes incandescent bulbs at a rate of 2,500,000 annually.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Plans Extension of Waterworks and Electric Power

Singapore, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—During the next three years the Municipality of Singapore will spend approximately Straits $105,000,000 to extend the present waterworks system and to increase the supply of electric power. The erection of a 150,000 kw. power station is estimated to cost S$72,000,000 and the laying of extensive water mains will cost S$32,800,000 spread over the next three years.

Singapore Publishes Ten-Year Development Plan

Singapore, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Singapore Government has published in broad outline a ten-year development plan which will entail the expenditure of the equivalent of over Canadian $180,000,000. The projects envisaged include expenditure on education, medical and health services, the building of a large international airport, housing schemes, extension to the Singapore Harbour Board wharves, additional gas and electric facilities, new roads, and water and sewerage extensions. It is anticipated the whole plan will be financed by increased direct and indirect taxation, by internal and external loans, and by direct grants-in-aid.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Gold Production Shows Increase

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold production from the Rand Mines reached a total of 8,804,265 oz. in the first nine months of 1950, compared with 8,773,904 oz. in the corresponding period of 1949.

Grade and native labour strength are both at lower levels than in the last quarter of 1949 and there is little likelihood that the monthly output for the rest of this year will exceed the corresponding figures for last year. It is nevertheless clear that, allowing for the higher price of gold, this year's output will be very satisfactory.

Two new mining leases have been granted by the Minister of Mines covering the major portion of the area known as the Wit Extensions block, north of Odendaalsrus in the Orange Free State goldfield. Work has

already started on these two newest of the Anglo-American Corporation's mines, which means that this corporation has now seven large potential gold producers under way. That is more than half of the mines in the Free State, where shaft-sinking has started.

A report published by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise shows that the Union is now earning about £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 a month from the sale of processed and semi-processed gold for export.

South African Trade Balance Improves

Cape Town, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Exports in the first eight months of this year were valued at £131,484,618, compared with £90,-310,416 in the corresponding period of last year. Imports in the same period this year totalled £187,497,969, compared with £234,175,519 last year. Export figures do not include the value of gold bullion, so that, with this proviso, the unfavourable balance of trade of £143,865,103 in the first eight months of last year has been reduced by more than half to £56,013,351 in the similar period this year. The import total of £29,-062,289 for August was made up of £26,160,168 from overseas and the remainder from Central Africa and South West Africa.

TRINIDAD

New Textile Company Established in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, with a capital of $5 million was registered in the colony recently. The factory will be situated near Arima, in north central Trinidad, and is expected to provide employment for some five hundred persons. Production will include materials for the manufacture of shirts and pyjamas. It is expected that sufficient material will be produced to satisfy the local demand and provide a surplus for export to the other colonies. The firm is a subsidiary of Safie Brothers Corporation, an American concern. A large shipment of machinery for the factory has already arrived from the United States.

New Brand of Beer Introduced on Trinidad Market

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A new beer, "Carib Lager", appeared on the Trinidad market for the first time during the latter part of September. It is produced by the new and modern brewery of the Caribbean Development Company, Limited, which has a capacity of 5,000 cartons—400,000 gallons per year. The brewery is under the direction of a Danish brewmaster.

Manufacture of Moulded Rubber Goods "Pioneer Industry" in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The government of Trinidad proposes to declare the manufacture of moulded rubber goods a "pioneer industry" under the terms of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Act of 1950. Application for "pioneer" status was made by Tyre Service, Limited, of San Fernando, Trinidad. Products to be manufactured include floor and table mats, drill pipe-wipers, pump valves, bushings, jointings, seals, wheels with solid rubber covering and piston packings.

Italian Foreign Trade Shows Continued Trend to Normal European Markets

Increase of trade with OEEC members is encouraging—Imports continue to fall and exports show no recovery during first six months of 1950.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ROME, October 23, 1950.—Italy's foreign trade forthe first six months of 1950 showed a continued trend towards more normal channels. Although imports continued to fall and exports showed no recovery, analysis of the distribution of trade shows several encouraging signs. Imports were valued at 449 billions of lire ($722 million) as against 467 billions of lire ($840 million) for the same period in 1949. Exports stood at 333 billions of lire ($538 million) compared with 317 billions of lire ($572 million) in 1949. Although there is a reduction in the unfavourable trade balance (115 billions of lire against 151 billions), it is unfortunate that it has been brought about by a contraction of imports rather than through any real expansion of exports.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the countries of origin of imports and countries of receipt for exports does show that Italy's trade currents are returning to their more traditional channels. Italy's economy is essentially European, so that real recovery can only be achieved within the context of a prosperous Europe. It is, therefore, encouraging to note the very real increase of trade with the OEEC partners, particularly at the expense of imports from the dollar area. These trends are best illustrated in the following brief tables:

Per Cent of Total Imports

	1949	First half 1949	First half 1950
Sterling Area	15.1	16.2	14.7
OEEC*	22.3	19.2	31.6
United States and Canada	36.1	39.0	27.6
Latin America	10.8	10.9	11.6
Others	15.7	14.7	14.5

Per Cent of Total Exports

	1949	First half 1949	First half 1950
Sterling Area	25.6	26.3	21.8
OEEC*	34.6	32.5	41.7
United States and Canada	4.7	4.6	5.2
Latin America	17.7	25.4	13.7
Others	17.4	11.2	17.6

* Less United Kingdom and sterling area.

Exports to the dollar area showed some increase. In fact, exports to the United States were valued at $25 million, compared with under $22 million for the same period last year. As imports for the same periods were $196 and $311 millions, respectively, the dollar gap in trading account with the United States was reduced from $289 to $181 millions of dollars. It is of interest to compare this gap with the $127 millions of ECA financed deliveries during this same period.

New Rayon Plant to be Built in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Five million pounds of rayon will be produced annually in a new plant to be built by Companhia Nitro-Quimica Brasileira. Entire production is intended for use in the local tire industry.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	10·0	21·9	36·2	89·7	240·8	290·4
America	2·1	6·4	9·1	17·2	47·4	52·3
Africa	0·1	1·8	2·3	3·1	14·8	19·2
Asia	1·6	3·9	8·7	16·7	46·9	60·7
Oceania	1·1	3·2	3·6	11·4	30·5	32·1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	14·9	37·2	59·9	138·2	380·3	454·7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	34·7	158·2	177·5	319·6	1,472·1	1,526·6
Latin America	2·2	16·7	25·4	12·0	135·2	155·4
Europe	3·7	6·3	9·1	28·7	63·5	67·6
Other Foreign Countries	0·9	3·1	7·7	7·6	22·8	55·1
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41·5	184·4	219·7	367·8	1,693·7	1,804·8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	56·4	221·6	279·7	506·0	2,073·9	2,259·5

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,015	21,943	36,213	89,644	240,713	290,364
Ireland	1	6	(b)	17	54	(b)
Gibraltar			1			1
Malta				1	10	8
TOTAL EUROPE	10,016	21,949	36,214	89,662	240,777	290,373
America:						
Newfoundland	200			1,693	(a) 918	
Bermuda	3	1	32	60	134	67
Barbados	99	1,037	1,979	1,207	4,347	9,051
Jamaica	539	1,875	2,885	5,225	14,072	15,897
Trinidad and Tobago	113	815	1,906	2,120	13,370	13,655
Bahamas	99	60	17	2,082	691	364
Leeward and Windward Islands		11	14		185	345
British Honduras	6		47	54	207	148
British Guiana	1,056	2,650	2,256	4,804	13,429	12,775
Falkland Islands						
TOTAL AMERICA	2,115	6,449	9,136	17,245	47,353	52,302
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		7	2		42	39
Union of South Africa	45	208	642	658	3,028	3,441
Other British South Africa						
Southern Rhodesia		18	27	738	738	198
Gambia						
Gold Coast	22	1,182	1,014	596	5,965	6,815
Nigeria		148	48	362	2,593	1,332
Sierra Leone	1	8	1	11	8	16
Other British West Africa						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	2	11	21	17	37
British East Africa	46	185	574	1,433	2,361	7,338
TOTAL AFRICA	116	1,758	2,319	3,083	14,752	19,216

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	642	2,314	2,730	5,882	20,340	27,988
Pakistan		28	105		977	1,194
Ceylon	317	980	1,917	2,692	9,145	13,130
Aden	.....	.....	2	7	884	12
Federation of Malaya	558	379	3,755	7,085	13,126	16,816
Other British East Indies	4	.....	.....	104	21	27
Hong Kong	48	157	164	582	2,384	1,537
TOTAL ASIA	1,581	3,858	8,673	16,735	46,877	60,704
Oceania:						
Australia	656	2,032	2,752	5,767	17,626	17,841
New Zealand	187	165	827	3,765	7,276	8,156
Fiji	229	977	.....	1,884	5,599	6,119
Other British Oceania	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,072	3,174	3,579	11,432	30,501	32,116
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	14,900	37,189	59,924	138,159	380,260	454,712
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	34,705	157,993	177,353	319,403	1,470,580	1,525,099
Alaska	10	230	85	62	895	745
American Virgin Islands	.....	1	1	.....	8	9
Hawaii	6	.....	56	112	168	367
Puerto Rico	.....	11	24	2	430	265
United States Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	34,721	158,235	177,519	319,579	1,472,081	1,526,600
Latin America:						
Argentina	293	307	914	1,520	2,841	7,299
Bolivia	.....	52	.....	8	942	1,334
Brazil	56	1,338	3,698	575	13,574	19,090
Chile	.....	85	343	73	566	1,289
Colombia	1,256	1,694	1,410	4,933	8,714	9,607
Costa Rica	14	53	410	60	1,632	2,612
Cuba	34	184	669	330	4,197	3,039
Dominican Republic	.....	1	78	.....	3,775	875
Ecuador	3	66	150	22	938	941
El Salvador	3	61	160	12	1,018	791
Guatemala	10	663	313	76	4,647	3,967
Haiti (Republic of)	4	200	208	61	742	1,394
Honduras	17	635	491	23	5,180	4,536
Mexico	111	3,071	6,250	538	13,888	26,203
Nicaragua	.....	15	18	.....	150	281
Panama	3	181	513	15	1,467	4,916
Paraguay	2	94	19	55	359	245
Peru	303	43	5	2,471	1,579	2,818
Uruguay	11	117	444	96	711	1,622
Venezuela	67	7,868	9,278	1,151	68,314	62,567
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	2,187	16,728	25,371	12,019	135,234	155,426
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Austria	.....	35	76	83	263	484
Belgium and Luxembourg	555	1,173	1,413	4,229	14,890	13,852
Bulgaria	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4
Czechoslovakia	256	285	450	2,214	5,560	4,397
Denmark	6	47	80	118	1,515	612
Estonia	1	1	1	17	4	3
Finland	6	.....	12	53	30	189
France	709	1,057	1,517	4,317	9,915	9,761

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany	919	768	1,147	6,990	5,436	7,567
Greece	1	11	10	18	110	139
Hungary	4	6	4	119	64	25
Iceland	1	8	.....	1	36	32
Ireland	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	63
Italy	161	609	857	1,721	6,862	5,871
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	10	4	2
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Netherlands	446	890	1,315	2,573	5,541	5,712
Norway	53	155	97	481	849	900
Poland	18	15	26	175	122	225
Portugal	30	47	111	187	858	1,041
Azores and Madeira	18	44	29	125	438	300
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	21	3	8
Spain	68	270	124	602	1,806	2,478
Sweden	195	250	626	1,692	2,570	3,407
Switzerland	278	664	1,228	2,621	6,597	10,408
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	7	6	12	246	10	19
Yugoslavia	3	.....	.....	20	14	93
TOTAL EUROPE	3,735	6,341	9,141	28,635	63,500	67,592
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	11	.....	2	109
Arabia	.....	673	3,068	.....	6,262	20,097
Belgian Congo	.....	8	6	1	430	660
Burma*	11	.....	.....	257	32	.....
China	158	100	187	1,845	2,993	4,381
Greenland	253	.....	.....	508	.....	.....
Egypt	35	1	213	402	136	631
Ethiopia	.....	10	.....	2	31	19
French Africa	4	.....	8	53	15	510
French East Indies	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	1	.....	.....	1	68	445
French West Indies	.....	6	.....	1	111	.....
Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	33	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	.....	5	9	10	14
Iran	6	17	19	43	249	110
Iraq	4	18	18	78	425	104
Israel*	1	89	25	126	377	344
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	333	544	1,034	3,461	3,341	8,909
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	21	7	.....
Morocco	1	21	9	52	119	167
Indonesia	26	53	79	434	1,279	517
Surinam	.....	2	.....	.....	290	38
Netherlands Antilles	.....	534	2,358	.....	2,128	11,930
Philippine Islands	40	982	575	332	2,854	4,252
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	109
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam	.....	3	39	10	71	1,018
Canary Islands	1	.....	1	11	11	6
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	.....	4	3	9	419	40
Turkey	3	12	60	92	1,094	696
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	865	3,077	7,718	7,558	22,847	55,149
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,512	184,380	219,747	367,794	1,693,667	1,804,767
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,412	221,569	279,671	505,953	2,073,927	2,259,479

* Included in "Total Asia" and "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

(a) See Commonwealth countries.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street. Industry.
Victoria—Department of Trade and
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. W. Blake, who was recently appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), in Melbourne, Australia, will continue his tour of this country on November 22 in Vancouver, prior to proceeding to his new post. Mr. Blake was Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), in London, England, since September, 1946.

Vancouver—November 22-25.
Victoria—November 27.
Vancouver—November 28.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Toronto—November 24-25.
Quebec City—November 27-28.
Moncton—November 29.
Halifax—November 30.
St. John's (Nfld.)—December 1-2.
Saint John—December 5.
Sherbrooke—December 6.
Winnipeg—December 8.
Calgary—December 11.
Vancouver—December 13-20.
Edmonton—December 22.
Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.
Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (2144)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)
Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)
Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)
Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections
(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—
Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Non-metallic Minerals, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)
Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)
Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address —Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima, Peru
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Guatemala City
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
East Anglia	London
Ecuador	Bogatá, Colombia
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Madrid
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	San Francisco
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala City
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tangiers	Madrid
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Hanava—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor. Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. Beaulieu, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. Cole, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal — Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square. Telephone HArbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HArbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercal Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Avenue West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HArbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Toronto — Indian Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building. Telephone ELgin 3223.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon
Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico
Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands
Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand
Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LAncaster 4104.

Norway
Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan
Ottawa—Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru
Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HArbour 8880.

Poland
Ottawa—Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal
Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BElair 1607.

Spain
Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden
Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland
Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey
Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa
Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

United Kingdom
Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PAcific 8381.

United States of America
Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telphone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Uruguay
Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela
Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia
Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 13	Nominal Quotations Nov. 20
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2086	·2080
		Free	·2085	·0772	·0770
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0488	·0487
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3366	2·3296
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0207
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0173
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6085	·6067
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0568	·0567
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2190	·2184
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0214	·0213
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5349	·5333
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1862	·1856
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0431	1·0400
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1512	·1508
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0431	1·0400
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0688	·0686
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9954	2·9864
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4172	·4160
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6313	2·6234
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2483	·2476
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0431	1·0400
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2086	·2080
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5216	·5200
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1802	·1797
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0641	·0638
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2190	·2184
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9207	2·9120
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9207	2·9120
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9207	2·9120
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9207	2·9120
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1207	·1203
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2745	·2737
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5531	·5515
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9207	2·9120
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2086	·2080
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1460	·1456
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3153	·3144
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0431	1·0400
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0678	·0676
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5216	·5200
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0364	·0363
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3407	·3397
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0958	·0955
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2016	·2010
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2394	·2387
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3709	·3698
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9207	2·9120
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9207	2·9120
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0431	1·0400
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6866	·6846
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3114	·3104
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

Business and Civics Dept.,
The Chicago Public Library,
Chicago,2,Ill.,
U.S.A.

W.F-30-